THE FRENCH EXECUTIONS.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

The Communists Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois Shot to Death.

Cavalcade from the Prison and Arrival at the Scene of Condemnation.

THE ATTENDING CLERGYMEN.

Troops of the Line and Artillery on Duty in Force.

the Condemned.

The Supreme Moment---"Fire!" and the Earthly End.

President Thiers' Position in the Case.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatches to the HERALD have been received from our correspondent in the French capital:-PARIS, Nov. 28, 1871.

The execution of the condemned Communists M.M. Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois took place at Sartory to-day.

They were shot to death, in accordance with the sentence of the court martial, outside the army camp.

THE LAW DEMANDS ITS VICTIMS.

At half-past six o'clock in the morning three military fourgons left the prison gate escorted by two squadrons of cavalry.

THE CAVALCADE TO DEATH. In the first vehicle came Louis Nathaniel

Rossel. He was attended by a clergyman of the

Protestant Episcopal Church A member of the gendarmes sat on either

side of the prisoner, both officers being armed. The second fourgon bore the prisoner Bour-

A priest of the Roman Catholic Church sat beside him.

A like number of gendarmes were on duty, placed as in the case of Rossel.

M. Ferre occupied the third vehicle. He was escorted by gendarmes also, and

presented a very manly bearing. . NEARING THE GROUND.

The procession passed through the town of Sartory, on its route to the artillery camp. THE GUARDS.

Two thousand soldiers of the line, representing the different corps of the service, were on duty at the execution ground.

TAKING POSITION. The military formed three sides of a square. The convict wagons were halted near the

open space at the end. ROSSEL'S APPEARANCE. Rossel jumped from the convict carriage

immediately after it halted.

He appeared very pale. An overcoat of black cloth concealed the

other parts of his dress. He walked with difficulty towards the spot assigned to him, even although he was supported by the clergyman.

FERRE'S APPEARANCE M. Ferré was lifted from the wagon and placed on the ground immediately after Rossel. He appeared to recover his strength immediately, and walked with a firm step.

BOURGEOIS. Bourgeois was then taken out.

THE SENTENCE. The sentence of the court martial was read to the men in due form.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Ros-

sel handed his handkerchief to the attending clergyman in a cool, unexcited manner, and, having embraced the divine, had his eyes blindfolded.

Ferré refused to have his eyes bandaged. He declared that "he should look his executioners in the face."

THE PIRE.

Three several firing parties then advanced to the proper distance in front of the men. The order "Fire" was given, the volleys were discharged and the prisoners fell.

Rossel fell at the first discharge. He was

The others were not so fortunate. The bullets did not take immediate effect, and they lay writhing on the ground. DEAD.

They were despatched from their agony by pistol shots, delivered in the head, according to the custom of military executions.

THE CORPSES.

The troops on duty were filed past the corpses and reformed for their return to quarters.

There were thirty thousand soldiers of the line present on the ground, including the special military guard and the firing party. Rossel's regiment lead the advance after the "wheel" for quarters was ordered.

ARE THEY FORGOTTEN? The different bands struck up the music of

was played until the troops were far from the scene of the executions.

Three coffins had been provided on the

ground, and in these the bodies were placed for interment. PUBLIO PRELING The finale of the tragedy has produced a

very deep sensation in the camp at Sartory, in Paris and Versailles. The death of young Rossel is lamented even by those who felt it was demanded by justice

President Thiers' Position-How the Executive Met the Appenls for Clemency.

and the best interests of the country.

PARIS, Nov. 28, 1871.

Up to a late hour last night much agitation revailed in the city over the expected fate of Rossel and the other leaders of the Com-

Extraordinary influences had been brought Personal Bearing and Dress of to bear on the Commission of Pardons. The most affecting appeals were made to the President of the republic.

> The decision of the former was kept secret, and it was well known that M. Thiers was visibly affected during his interview with Rossel's father. Even this morning it was still doubtful that Rossel would undergo the extreme penalty of the sentence, and his friends were hopeful of a commutation.

> > THE SUPREME MOMENT PASSED.

All doubt on the subject was soon dispelled by the receipt of a despatch from Versailles, officially announcing that the execution had taken place, and Rossel and two of his companions had been shot to death.

SKETCHES OF THE DEAD COMMUNISTS. Louis Nathaniel Rossel. Louis Nathaniel Rossel, who was shot to death by French soldiers yesterday, as reported to us by cable elegram, was born on the 9th of September, in the year 1844, at St. Brieuc (Nord). He studied at the Ecole Polytechnique, where he attained the grade of sous lieutenant in the month of October, 1864. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Second regiment of engineers on the 1st of February, 1897. He was attached to the company of mitters. He was commissioned licutenant in the 30th of December, 1007, and stationed subsequently in Metz and Montpeller. Promoted to the rank of captain, he served at Bourges and again in Metz. tosser council from the celebrated fortress, On the 14th of December, same year, he became commander of the engineering staff in the camp at Nevers. He made his escape from Metz the very day the Prussian troops entered it From France Rossel passed to Belgium and England. He returned to Tours, where he made the acquaintance of M. Gambetta. Gambetta entrusted him with a mission to the north of France which directed him to ascertain and of France which directed him to ascertain and report on the amount of military force and means of detence to be found there. On his return he was appointed an auxiliary colonel of engineers on extra duty. He assumed this position at the moment when the Paris insurrection broke out. A despacie which he read in a newspaper informed him that the Bonaparte government had vacated the capital, and that the city was "in the power of the insurrection." Rossel did not besitate. He wrote to the French Minister of War in Versandes to inform him that he had resolved to acandon his post of command, and to proceed to Faris to offer his aid to the revolution. Rossel admitted the genulneness of the letter ever afterwards, stating that he had coolly calculated the consequences. Arriving in Paris he placed almiself in communication with members of the Committee of the Seventeenth Arrondissement. He disciplined the legion by his zeal and activity. Some of the officers and men became dissatisfied with his system and drill. They complained and Rossel was arrested. He was released through efforts of a friendly officer, and fook service under General Clussere. By him he was appointed Pelegate for War and to fill the post of Chief of the Staff. He field the position to the 20th of April, 1871, under the then existing government. Then he resigned. He had already been charged with the Fresidency of the Courts martial. In this capacity he tried many French citizens on a charge of "having refused to march against the army of Bonaparte," sentenced them to death, and was inexorably severe in the infliction of the dread penalty. He attended daily in the Court until the 10th of May. On that day the Commune declared his deposition from power and ordered his arrest. In company with the 10th of May. On that day the Commune declared his deposition from power and ordered his arrest. In company, and carried with him a letter addressed to one Tirebols, a foreman in the service of that corporation. With his he appeared at the Vilette station. In all report on the amount of military force and means of defence to be found there. On his return he was

Pirst—Descriton at nome.

Second—Taking part in an attempt to excite in surrection, change the form of government and produce civil war by arming citizens against each other.

other.

Third—Of having engaged and enrolled, caused to be engaged and enrolled, soldiers; having provided and procured arms and ammunition without the orders of the legitimate authorities.

Fourth—Of having taken command of armed bands, directed them in their attack upon and resistance to the public force acting against those bands, which invaded for purposes of piliage and devastation lands, fortresses, magazines, post offices, arsenals and public buildings.

Fifth—Of having thus as a soldier borne arms against France.

against France.
Crimes set forth and punishable under articles
231, 233, 204 and 298 of the Military Code of Justice,
and articles 91, 92, 96 and 97 of the ordinary penal

Theophile Ferre.

Of Theophile Ferré-one of Rossel's companions at the extreme moment-but little is known-that is, of his birth or education. He stood forth during the insurrection a matured Communist. He was thirty years of age and a mercantile accountant by proessional calling. Thiers' officers termed him "a man of bad political antecedents." Physically he was of a rather repulsive type of humanity. His nose was exceedingly thin and of the most remarkable aquiline shape, dipping over a short black mustache, very nearly into his mouth. The mouth contained a set of white, pointed, almost canine, teeth. He displayed these teeth almost momentarily in sneers, and, during his trial, in satirical sniggers at the government witnesses. His eyes were dark, sharp, resiless in expression and set quite close to each other. His forehead was not exactly low in its development, but was marked with many sinister lines about the brow, During the French Baudin manifestation in 1868 Ferre raised the cry of "Vive la Republique! La Convention and Tuileries! La Raison a Notre Dame!" This made part of the charge brought against him before the Court Martial. During the Paris insurrection he was at the Rue des Rosieres on the morning of the 18th of March, 1871, became a member of the Commune on the 28th of March, and signed several proclamations inciting the French people to civil war. He became Procureur of the Commune on the 1st of May, his friend Raoul Regault nonminated him Delegate of the Preiecture of Cournet, whose fidelity to the cause of the Commune was then distrusted. In this latter capacity Ferre was present officially and by personal voltion, and also by inclination, it was said, at the murder of Monsignor the Archishop of Paris, the execution of several Sergeans de Ville and the patturn to death of other persons who had been hostaged to the Commune. nose was exceedingly thin and of the most remark-

M. Bourgeois. The particulars of the life of Bourgeois have not been written. He was charged with having participated in many of the "crimes" of the Communemurder among others—and sentenced to death by the Court Marinal with the complete appropariou of the civil authorities of France.

GERMANY.

Organization of the Prussian Diet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRELIN, Nov. 28, 1871. The Chamber of Deputies of the Prussian Diet effected an organization to-day. Forkenbeck was brilliant march almost immediately, and this | elected President and Roeller First Vice President | tender their resignations to the King.

AFRICA.

London.

A Native War in the Interior and the HOW THEY DIED. Herald's Correspondence Interrupted.

FOUR SERVANTS OF THE PRESS KILLED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at the British capital :-

LONDON, Nov. 28, 1871. Despatches from the HERALD special correspondent in Africa have been received in

The writer was at Unyany-embe at date of the latest advices

He reports the prevalence of a native war, and that four of the men whom he had employed as guides and servants were killed by the contending parties during his advance

There was no news of Livingstone.

Fever was more than usually prevalent, and the leader of the HERALD exploring party had just suffered from an attack of the disease.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.

Uneasiness in the British Capital Yesterday Morning.

Issue of the Medical Bulletin and a More Favorable Report.

His Wife, the Princess, Not Seriously Invalided.

> TELEGRAPS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 28-Noon.

The city journals, in their issue this morning, reflected the feeling of general uneasiness which prevails, and of the existence of which there is no at tempt at concea'ment, with regard to the condition of nealth of the Prince of Wales.

It was represented that serious rumors were cur rent at Windsor, to the effect that His Royal Highness was worse, and that much aiarm was felt at the Castle.

This, coupled with the announcement that Her Majesty the Queen would probably remain all day to-day at Sandringham, the residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, strengthened the impres sion that the crisis of the fever was at hand and the danger the greatest.

The latest bulletin of the Prince's physicians, issued since the appearance of the morning papers, is, however, unexpectedly reassuring, and tends to relieve the anxiety caused by the newspaper re-

The medical announcement states that "the Prince was able to sleep during the night," and that "the fever is lessening."

The Princess of Wales.

LONDON, NOV. 28-Noon. The court physicians certify that the illness of the Princess Alexandra, wife of the Prince of Wales, "Is

ENGLAND.

The Minister to the United States at Audience at Court.

Newspaper Press Telegrams and the System of Canard Reports.

TILEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 28, 1871. yesterday gave an audience to Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to the United States. CANARDS ON THE PRESS.

A telegraphic despatch was recently foisted upon nearly all the newspapers of the kingdom, an nouncing an amalgamation of the leading ratiroad lines. For a few hours the statement had a very disturbing effect on domestic railway shares, and large numbers of dealers were deceived by it. Investigation was made into the origin of the despatch and the original telegram found to be a forgery, but its author has not yet been discovered. The directors of the Midland Railway Company have offered a large reward for the detection and arrest of the perpetrators. The newspapers comment on the transaction in unqualified terms. correspondents are liberal in remarks suggestions and cite many similar and deception perpetrated on the American press. The despatch which was once sent from Baltimore, purporting to announce the loss with all on board of an English steamer engaged in laying the telegraph cable to Panama, is particularly referred to as one of the most cruel boaxes of the kind.

It is suggested that all news despatches to be sent by telegraph undergo special registration at the telegraph offices where they are received, that the parties sending them be required to give guarantees of good faith or evidence of authority to send news despatches, and other precautionary measures are recommended to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

BELGIUM.

The Anti-Ministerial Agitation Renewed in Brussels.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BRUSSRLS, Nov. 28, 1871.

The municipal agitation against the Ministry has been renewed and is maintained with unabated Peutions to the King for the dismissal of the Ministers are pouring in from all points of the country.

An immense mass of people is assembled in front of the Palais de la Nation. The appearance of the multitude is threatening. but a strong force or troops is on the ground, and although they do not attempt to disperse the crowd they have so far succeeded in preventing violence to persons or the destruction of property.

Ories of "Resign ! resign !" are heard on every

side of the palace.

The temper of the people is dangerous and the situation critical. The impression is that the Ministers will yield and CUBA.

to Death and Executed.

Three Negroes Killed by a Mob for Attempted Assassination.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, NOV. 28, 1871. At one o'clock this afternoon the finding of the court martial, which was convened to try the medical students who demolished the grave of Gonzalo Castanon, was announced from the balcony of Acting Captain General Cresna's palace.

Eight of the students who were found most guilty for violating the grave of General Castanon were sentenced to be shot at four o'clock this afternoon at Punta. The others were sentenced to four and six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. All those sentenced to death were over eighteen years of age. The execution of the condemned

prisoners took place at the specified hour.

They met their death with resignation and expressed regret at having committed the act for which they died.

The names of the students who were shot were Alonzo Alvarez Delacampa, Jose Maria Lieras, Carlos Angulo Latorre, Eladio G. Toledo, Pascual Roderiguez Pereze, Anastasio Bermudez Govin. August Laborde Perez and Carlos Verdugo Martinez.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the city during the day, and business was suspended; but at this hour (six P. M.) all is quiet.

Captain General Valmaseda, who was vesterday at Jucaro, is expected to arrive in Havana during He publishes a proclamation to the volunteers.

promising that the guitty shall be punished, and charging the recent events to the machinations of the laborantes. LYNCH LAW.

Three negroes to-day attempted to assassinate an officer of the volunteer artillery. They did not succeed in their design, though the officer was seriously wounded by a dagger. The act of the negroes was witnessed by a number of persons, who attacked them and killed all three. Their bodies were taken to the Dias Hospital

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Mexican Capital.

Diaz's Formidable Revolt Against the Juarez Government.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

TELEGRANS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch has been received from our correspondent at the Mexican CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 21, 1871,) Via HAVANA, Nov. 28, 1871.

Porfirio Diaz and his brother, formerly a Governor, have pronounced against Juarez. The government is concentrating 6,000

troops near Oaxaca. Diaz is at Oaxaca with 5,000 men, ready for the first battle, which is expected within three days.

A considerable part of the government forces has deserted to General Diaz.

Ample powers have been granted to Juarez

by Congress to put down the revolution. Several generals and colonels heretofore loyal to the government have gone over to Diaz.

Diaz has issued a plan or manifesto de-

nouncing the past election as illegal, and advocating reform and a new election for President. The revolt extends from Soulins to the Rio Grande. Puebla has likewise risen against

the Juarez government. Still the government expects to put down the revolution with the ample forces at its disposal. General Aureliano, at the head of a large force, is hovering near the capital. The

roads to the city of Mexico are infested with Minister Marchail has been attacked in Conressional speeches for undertaking the Mex-

ican loan in the United States. Durango is occupied by Borrego. General Corralles is yet faithful, but General Veracrusi is doubtful

General Thexia, the Secretary of War, bas

the chief command of all the government forces against Governor and General Diaz. Anarchy Throughout the Republic of Mexleo-Juarez Advised to Change His Cabinet-Fenre of American Intervention-An-

other Mexican Loan in the United States-

Diez Abandoned by General Negrete. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 19. VIB HAVANA, Nov. 28, 1871. A state of anarchy prevails throughout the entire republic. The journals are filled with accounts

revolutionary. General Porfirio Diaz has formally pronounced, and is backed by the Lexislature of the State of Oaxaca, which has decreed to return to its own sovereignty. The greater part of the army is dis-

The siglio of the 18th says that Juarez was

of pronunciamentos and the troops are growing

closeted with the American Minister on the night of the 17th, who advised the President to change his The people are expressing fears of American in-Positive assurances are given Cabinet changes in the beginning of December. It is rumored that Senor M. Romero will soon

go to Washington, but whether officially or not is nknown. It is again reported that Mexico will try to raise loan in the United States.

The military situation remains unchanged. Both The military situation remains unchanged. Both parties are preparing for an advance, but neither has commenced to do so as yet.

General Teran was arrested at Vera Cruz by order of Juarez and went to Ouxaca. Palacio is spoken of as Provisional Governor of Nuevo Leon, where the Juarists are gaining strength.

Vidal Castoneda announced on the 15th inst., in Congress, that he was authorized to state by the Levista party that they do not sympathize with either Diaz or the government, but with remain neutral in the fight between the government.

with either Diaz or the government, but remain neutral in the fight between the go

will remain neutral in the light between the government and the revolutionists.
General Negrete has abandoned Diaz and gone to Sierra de Zacapoarsiia. A maintesto issued by Diaz meets with a poor response. It is reported that the brothers Diaz disagree, Porfirio and his army lavoring Benniez for Governor instead of Felix Diaz.

WASHINGTON.

Herald Special Report from Eight Medical Students Sentenced THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The Difficulties that May Arise Consequent Upon the Massacres at Havana.

Rear Admiral Lee and Part of the North Atlantic Fleet Ordered to Cuba at Once.

The Chances the American Fleet Would Have Against the Spanish War Ships.

Secretary Robeson's Reports to the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1871. The Attitude of the United States Toward Spain Resulting from the Havana Mas-

The excitement and bloody lawiessness of the Spanish volunteers in Havana yesterday seemed for the time to threaten such danger to the lives and that the American Consul General telegraphed last night in urgent terms for protection, and his despatch reached the State Department to-day. It so happened that not even the moral support of a single United States man-of-war was available to the American residents in the midst of their fears, and the only support that can be given to them at present is contained in the proposition under consideration at the Navy Department this afternoon to have the Monttor Terror, of one thousand tops and carrying four guns, towed over to Havana from Key West, to be followed, perhaps, by the Nipsic, a small propeller of four hundred tons and three guns, now laid up at the Pensacola Navy Yard, if she can be got ready in time. Rear Admiral Lee, commander of the North Atlantic fleet, is in this city, his flagship, the Severn, of 2,000 tons and fifteen guns, having on her arrival home for some necessary repairs been taken for tompo rary service as the flag vessel of Vice Admiral Rowan's reception fleet at New York, and it is very doubtful if, under any emergency, she could go to hea at this season without the repairs she was brought to New York to receive; yet, whatever the heterogeneous naval force the government may be able to muster in the Guif, it will be no match for the splendid fleet that Spain already possesses in the West Indies and stands ready to reinforce immediately. This was not a satisfactory report for Secretary Robeson to make to President, when brought by the latter vis-a-vis in Cabinet to-day with the Secretary of State and his despatch from the American Consul at Havana; but he pleaden non-responsibility for what was by alleging the refusal of Congress to make any but the most niggardly appropriations for the havai vice and restricting the force of satiors, that fell far short of what our wide-spread commercial interests required. And all this against his official remoustrances. The subject was actively discussed by the Caolnet, and the current of opinion unmistakably ran in the

pon this Cuban question. No doubt was entertained by any of the members that the country would tand by any position that the government might take, and a general belief was expressed that this fact would have a better effect upon the Spanish Cabinet at Madrid and the volunteers at Havana tie. But if the occasion should arise it is thought at the Navy Department that all the vessels of the reception fleet, except the Severn, follow the Terror to Havana. The news from that city, however, is regarded as an indication that the immediate danger is past, and the temper of the administration is now such that the seeming unreadiness of to-day will not be charged upon it henceforth if Congress does not withhold the material means of asserting American rights abroad in a proper manner. It may be some satisthat our general relations with Spain are of the most amicable character, so peaceable and promising, in fact, as to justify the granting of leave of absence to Minister Sickles to comhome for the double purpose of a bridal tour and to lend his splendid political strategy to the laying out of the political campaign for next year and to the solution of the perplexing Presidential problems that are driving the smaller fre Legation at Madrid can safely be left to the nands of a Charge d'Affaires, while General Sickles is more profitably employed for the time being in the old familiar business, and any such emergent ques

tion of Cuba is an accomplished fact can be settled

direct with the Spanish Minister, under the special

authority conferred upon him by the republican gov

ernment of Spain and continued by that of the new

King to deal immediately with our State Depart-

ment in Cuban affairs.

direction of a firm but not quarrelsome attitude

It is not denied by the administration that the government of the United States has been forbearing towards Spain, but not more so than is justified by the circumstances of that country for the past two or three years. It would have been inconsisten the officials here say, to assume a hostile attitude towards an infant republic struggling for existence at home before it could burden itself too severely with its colonial affairs; the new government of the Italian Prince called to the Spanish throne inherited from the Bourbons a legacy of hatred and tyranny in Cuba that the republic did not last long enough to obliterate. The sympathies of the United so far as they could be officially expressed, were early pledged to the young King Amadeus, and the necessity of giving his government time to pacify the country and get control of the volunteer element in Cuba has been recognized to the fullest extent. But the administration now begins to believe that a little firmness not be unfriendly of premature, and this is the explanation for the apparent change of policy upon which it has now entered. In all this, however, there is not the slightest threat of imme diate hostilities. The United States has not th force to cope with Spain, even were it possible to concentrate its whole naval power for such a purknown and felt in Spain and Cuba as in this coun try, and the government is assured that diplomacy thus strengttened will be all potent for the "Diplomatic stock has risen in the public esteem." says the State Department, "since the treaty with Great Britain, and the status of foreign residents in countries afflicted by war and the prevalence of martial law has been shorn of some of its supposed immunities and privileges by the events of our own rebellion and the Franco-German war, as the proceedings before the British-American Claims Commission will, before long, raveal."

concerned a mode of amicable settlement has been provided for American loss of life and property in the Spanish-American Board of Arbitration, soo to assemble in this city. For the lives that have been lost the Spanish government can do no more than to express its regret, plend its non-concurrence in the violence that has been done, and pledge itself to prevent recurrence far as lies in its power. More than this the United States cow'd not do in its own civil war, and nothing more has ever been demanded of it, Pecuniary compensation must take the place of any better remody for what has occurred in the past, both in Cuba and the United States, but hereafter Spain must control the turbulence of its own

solders or permit this is untry to defend its own citizens. Secretary Robeson remained with the President for a considerable time a after the Cabinet had adjourned, and Admiral Let who awaited the Secretary's return at the Navy Dep. vitment, was in-formed that he must proceed to the at one of action at once, and it will be decided to-me row whesher he shall venture to sea in the Severn, a sown dag ship, or whether the Worcester, now at Boston. shall be put in immediate commiss Allusion being incidentally made to the mas, at bard to the Russian Grand Duke at the Brooklys . Navj Yard to-night, it was intimated that the burry scenes of the famous ball at Brussels before Water loo need not be repeated, as no such haste was need cessary in this case. Spain is as auxious as our own government for a settlement of the Hornet question, but not nothing more dangerous than calm diplomacy is required in that direction, and Secretary Fish found nothing in the situation toprevent him from leaving for New York to-night to spend Thanksgiving with his family, and Senator Roberts, it was ascertained, retired peaceably to bed in his mansion here at an unusually early hour this

The telegram of the American Consul General to the State Department, herein referred to, though regarded as a natural consequence of the state of affairs in Havana yesterday, contained only his apprehensions of what nught happen to American residents if the tury of the volunteers reached beyond its immediate provocation, and was not calculated to inspire any other than precautionary and prospective measures on the part of our government. In a community of the religious complexion of Havana the desecration of a grave is one of the worst of outrages, and particular act of desecration commit-by the medical students was greatly aggravated in consequence of its political significance. Castañon, the unconscious victim of the outrage, was the editor of the Foz de Cuba, the known organ of the volunteers, and lost his life on American soil in a duel provoked by his own rashand the demoiltion of his grave was, of course, regarded as a challenge to the renewal of bloodshed in

Inasmuch as the United States government is poorly prepared at this juncture to enter upon & parade of its vessels of war in Cuban waters it is not the policy of the administration to could only be contemptible as a means of war; hence the present purpose actual no other than to keep the American flag affoat off the Island, as a reminder of what Hes behind it in the case of need. But if it should turn out that the military prowess of the country must after all be called futo action Congress, just about to assemble, is the constitutional medium for so declaring, and it will find the Executive arm willing in the execution of such a declaration. coretary Boutwell's Reply to Charges Re-

ferring to the New National Lonn. As unfavorable comments have recently been made in relation to Secretary Boutwell's negotiation of the new loan, it is proper to state that in doing so he followed the line laid down in his printed circular of the 10th of August last and has not departed from it. The arrangement was stated include to be subject to the condition that the national banks should have the opportunity within sixty days to subscribe for any sum or sums not exceeding fifty million dollars in all, and the banks making or obtaining subscriptions in cold Would be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositors of public money, upon the usual conditions of placing in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the United States for the security of such deposits. At the commencement of of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of sub-scriptions in cold for the preceding month, lateress to cease in ninety days from date of such notice. As the bonds specified should mature the deposits were to be withdrawn from the several banks proportionately. A commission of one-eighth of one per cent was to be allowed on all subscriptions made or obtained by the national banks. It is denied that Secretary Boutwell has violated the law, which authorized the payment of one-half of one per cent to pay expenses connected with the disposing of the loan. All agents connected with the disposing of the loan. All agents connected with its negotiation will receive only so much of the one-half of one per cent as shall remain after paying for the engraving, and printing of the bonds, &c. With this deduction it is supposed that the compensation will not smooth to as much as one-fourth of one per cent, while the bank depositors pecuniarly advantages. The government did not pay a cent more than if the monay had been deposited in the Treasury proper, where it would have laft idle. The Secretary was to-day interviewed on the subject of the recent newspaper publications, and the above is the substance of his reply. all subscriptions made or obtained by the national

Meeting of the Cabinet The statement that the session of the Cabinet this morning lasted only a few moments was incorrect. The Cabinet met at ten o'clock A. M. and adjourned at half-past eleven.

Fashionable Wedding. Colonel W. F. Stocking, of New York city, and Miss Pattle Miller, daughter of Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, were married at noon to day at the residence of the bride's parents on Capitol Hill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Winter, of Pittsburg, Mrs. Miller's father Among those present at the wedding were President and Mrs. Grant, the Chief Justices and all the Justices of the Supreme Court. With their wives. Solicitor General Bristow, General and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Senator Sprague and many others prominent in the official and fashionable society of Washington. The newly married couple left this afternoom for the West on a wedding tour.

The Postmaster General, who for some days past nas been engaged in investigating the charges against Mr. William F. Prosser, to the effect that he (Proser) received pay while a member of Congress for prosecuting a claim against the government, to-day dismissed the charge as en-tirely without foundation.

Honorably Acquitted.

A .- Public Opinion Determines the Value of Hats as well as of heads, and public opinion has adir stamp of superiority to ESPENSCHIED'S superb style for 1871-72. Hence the great demand at 118

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 201 Broadway, corner Materapates A.-Tiffany & Co.,

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